

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 993

第39卷第8号

日七月一木界精光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1883.

第六十二月一十一英律行

PRICE 2s PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 November 23, KONG BING, British steamer, 662 R. Jones, Bangkok 17th November, General—YUEN FAT HOA.
 November 24, NINGPO, British steamer, 761, R. Class Shanghai 20th November, General—SHEMSEEN & Co.
 November 24, ACTIV, Danish str., 268, Roverbank, Haiphong 20th November, General—A. R. MARTT.
 November 24, PING-ON, British str., 574, A. A. McCASLIN, Haiphong 19th Nov., and Hoihow 22nd, General—RUSSELL & Co.
 November 24, VISION, British str., 1,662, G. W. ATKINSON, Shanghai 22nd Nov., Maids and Silk—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 November 24, ANTON, German str., 356, F. W. SCHROEDER, Hoihow 23rd Nov., General—WIELER & Co.
 November 25, TRUMPH, German str., 673, F. SCHULDT, Newchwang 18th November, Beans—ED. SCHELLHAAS & Co.
 November 25, MARY STEWART, British bark, 484, G. C. THOMPSON, Singapore 19th Oct., Timber—CAPTAIN.
 November 25, ANTHONY, American bark, 956, J. D. WYMAN, Newcastle (N.S.W.) 2nd Oct., Coals—O'DORE.
 November 25, KWANTUNG, British steamer, 680, M. YOUNG, Foochow 21st Nov., 22nd, and Swatow 24th Nov., General—DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
 November 25, GLENBRUNN, British steamer, 2,000 Norman, Swatow 24th Nov., General—JABDINE, MATTHEWS & Co.
 November 25, POSANG, British steamer, 938, Irvine, Shanghai 23rd Nov., General—JAEDINS, MATTHEWS & Co.
 November 25, BANS, German bark, 499, Loungmeier, Newchwang 14th Nov., General—WIELER & Co.
 November 25, WINGSANG, British steamer, 1,515, JACKSON, Glasgow 1st Oct., and Singapore 18th Nov., General—JAZBING, MATTHEWS & Co.
 November 25, HELENA, British bark, 556, C. HANSEN, Newchwang 18th Nov., Beans—CAPTAIN.
 November 24, JOHN M. CLARK, Amer. bark, 719, Canant, New York 4th Jan., Korosine—CAPTAIN.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 NOVEMBER 24TH.

Nerdoe, British bark, for Singapore.
 Stomer, British str., for Singapore.
 Tocan, Chinese str., for Swatow.
 Namoa, British str., for Swatow.
 Jacobine, German bark, for Whampoa.
 Polynesian, German str., for London.
 Anatolia, British str., for Manila.
 Compa, Dutch str., for Saigon.
 Takachiku Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

November 24, LEE-YUEN, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
 November 24, FOOKANG, British steamer, for Swatow.
 November 24, OCEAN, British steamer, for Saigon.
 November 24, VENICE, British steamer, for Yokohama.
 November 24, GLAUCUS, British steamer, for Amoy.
 November 24, FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
 November 24, POLYMYNA, German str., for London.
 November 24, SPENTOR, British steamer, for Singapore.
 November 25, JACOBINE, German bark, for Whampoa.
 November 25, TOO-NAW, Chinese steamer, for Swatow.
 November 25, NAMOA, British steamer, for East Coast.
 November 25, KAISAR-I-HIND, British str., for Shanghai.
 November 25, COMPA, Dutch steamer, for Saigon.
 November 25, TAKACHIKI MARU, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Per Ningpo, str., from Shanghai.—2 Europeans, and 36 Chinese.
 Per KONG BING, str., from Bangkok.—143 Chinese.
 Per Activ, str., from Haiphong.—15 Chinese.
 Per PING-ON, str., from Haiphong, &c.—20 Chinese.
 Per Anton, str., from Hoihow.—58 Chinese.
 Per PING-ON, str., from Shanghai.—60 Chinese.
 Per Venero, str., from Shanghai.—17 Europeans, and 7 Chinese.
 Per Kuanlung, str., from Canton Ports.—Mr. Weston, and 132 Chinese.
 Per GLOVER, str., from Swatow.—Mr. Trenworth, and 600 Chinese.
 Per WING-ON, str., from Glasgow, &c.—For Hongkong.—Mr. MacKintosh, and 250 Chinese.
 For Shanghai.—Mr. Smith.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Pozsony* reports left Shanghai on the 22nd Inst., and had strong N.E. monsoon throughout.
 The American bark *Anthon* reports left Newcastle (N.S.W.) on the 2nd Inst.; first part moderate winds, latter part strong winds with rain.
 The British steamer *Mary* reports left Shanghai on the 20th Inst., and experienced strong monsoon, thick, gloomy weather with rain throughout.
 The British steamer *King George* reports left Bangkok on the 17th Inst., and had fine weather, as far as Fuzhou; thence to port strong N.E. winds and heavy rain squalls.
 The British steamer *Ping-on* reports left Glasgow on the 1st Oct., and Singapore on the 18th Inst., and had strong N.E. monsoon, with rain at times, also a high head sea nearing the Isthmus.

The British steamer *King George* reports from Foochow to Amoy fresh breeze with misty weather and rain. From Amoy to Swatow similar weather. From Swatow to port fresh breeze with dark cloudy weather. In Swatow str. China, fog and a Russian gunboat.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
 (For last Mail's Advice).
 Feronia (s.) Shanghai Oct. 4
 Glosura (s.) Shanghai Oct. 4
 Cyclo (s.) Shanghai Oct. 9
 Norton & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

O'RIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
 (INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).
 PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.
 RESERVE LIABILITY UNDERR. CHARTER £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS;
 BANK OF ENGLAND.
 UNION BANK OF LONDON LIMITED.
 BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.
 RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED
 ON DEPOSITS:

At 3 Months' Notice 3 per Cent. per Annum.
 At 6 Months' Notice 4 per Cent. per Annum.
 At 12 Months' Notice 5 per Cent. per Annum.
 Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be varied on application.

J. MELVILLE MATSON,
 Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1883.

19

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000.

INSTRUMENT RECEIVED
 OR NEW SHARE..... \$26,755.52.

RESERVED FUND, \$3,500,000.

MINUTE RECEIVED ON \$98,336.43.

NEW SHARES \$3,195,300.46.

COURTS OF DIRECTORS.—

Chairman—W. BRUNNELL, Esq.
 Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
 H. J. DALY, Esq.
 R. G. C. THOMPSON, Esq.
 H. E. SASSON, Esq.
 A. P. MCDOUGAL, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—JOHN JACKSON, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai—EDWARD CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposits Account the rate of 3 per cent. will be paid on the daily balance.

For First Deposits—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bills discounted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN JACKSON, Esq., Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 25th August, 1883.

19

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of \$60,000 on any one.

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES OF FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO 3 PER CENT. NET PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

J. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 25th August, 1883.

19

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Rs. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.

CHU YU CHEE, Esq. CHANG SHU HO, Esq.

CHING CHU TAN, Esq. YIP YU TIN, Esq.

and ten others.

HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

Head Office, Hawkwood Road, Shanghai, 1st June, 1883.

19

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the terms of:

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

January 1882.

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HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

Head

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have received the following GOODS for evening wear:
Boat FRENCH KID GLOVES, in White and Gray with Patent Fasteners.

Patent FRENCH DRESS BOOTS, SHOES, and DANCING PUMPS.

SILK and SPUN-SILK SOCKS, in newest styles and colors.

CAMBRIC TIES and BOWS.

BLACK SATIN TIRES.

Very fine FRENCH CAMBRIC.

Hand-stitched HANDKERCHIEFS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18th November, 1883. [552]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the
GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS.
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY,
AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS LEFT TIME,
PAINTER'S SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [553]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are
not required for a fixed period will be continued until
terminated.

Quotations on Editorial matters should be
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Orders for extra copies of the "Daily Press" should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name
and address with communications addressed to "Editor,"
not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

GROSVENOR M. KNAPP.

The N.Y. Daily News says—"The Yamen authorities are again becoming disagreeable at Peking. Our readers are perhaps aware that the only place in the capital where it is possible to walk without getting smacked in the face is the wall. There, at any rate, one can get away from the general view of the Chinese. Last, however, foreign diplomats have been too comfortable at Peking, the gates opening on to the slopes which lead to the top of the walls have all been carefully locked, and sealed afresh with crossed slips of paper. This is bad enough, but it is not the worst of the affront. It appears that the British Minister was questioned by the Yamen, in the fact that the ladies of his household were in the habit of walking on the walls, and expressing a desire to do so, which was opposed to the views of the aesthetes. The Minister was an institution in which my father took the deepest interest, and I hope you will tell the boys that to the very last days of his life, and in the "Pirates." Miss Dolly Loftus, as Helen, was very good, especially in the manner she gave the reply to St. Joseph. "And so do his sisters and his cousins and his aunts." Miss Florence Coniffe made an admirable Little Buttercup, singing credibly and acting with spirit and judgment, whilst she also opened the second scene with a horoscope, executed in such a finished manner that it was redoubtable. Miss Noyd and Miss Sydenham had little or nothing to do by any means, and the two others respectively did well swelling the chorus. Professor W. Blakeney conducted the instrumental part with his usual ability. Encores were frequent, and when the curtain fell, it had to be raised again in answer to a hearty and unanimous call. Judging by the success of this performance we should say there was a want of rehearsal for the "Pirates" and if the Company goes on earning for the public amusement here in the manner they did on Saturday, we can safely predict for a very prosperous season in Hongkong. Misses Gilbert and Sullivan's celebrated comic opera "Patience" is announced for to-morrow evening."

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

themselves the sympathy of almost every Western Power, it is equally certain that no Power will wish success to China, who has not only no sufficient cause for her action but has shown the cloven hoof very plainly, more especially in the terms of settlement last proposed by her.

The French corvette "Triomphant," Captain Baux, arrived at Amoy on the 20th instant from Woosung.

It is noticed in the "Globe" that Dr. E. J. Estel resumed his duties as Inspector of Schools on the 22nd inst.

The United States revenue Enterprise left Shanghai on the 17th inst. for Nagasaki, from whence she was to proceed to Korea.

It appears that coal from the new shaft at the Keping mines has been tested on board the Heaven, and has been found to be a good steaming coal.

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THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HARPOON, 18th November.

I last reported to you that there had been an attack by Americans and Chinese on Haifeng, where the French garrison number about 150 men. Since that another attack has taken place, and this time on the Citadel itself. On the 17th inst. at 6 o'clock am, fighting commenced.

Mr. Thomas Jackson is the chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which post he assumed some nine years ago, and by his tact, ability, and good management has been largely instrumental in raising that institution's present grand and solid position of prosperity.

He is a man of great abilities and of high character, and is much esteemed by the four gentlemen who mention him as candidates for the post of the Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace.

In the first place I am not sure that the four gentlemen named are the only eligible candidates for the post of the Chamber of Commerce, as it is not known whether the four mentioned above are the only ones who have been nominated by the Chinese authorities to undergo an examination by the Chinese Council. It seems that whenever the poor man finds himself near the foreign Settlement they will be well treated, for the Chinese have a hard master to get them away again. They told me that he had received several good sumptuous from foreigners here, but that these were always stolen from them by their Chinese guards. The poor man is not even allowed to sleep in his own house, and when driven out of "Kowloon" by the Chinese, he is forced to sleep in the open air.

Mr. Joseph Hesse, the Acting Austro-Hungarian Consul, was to leave for Nanking on the 22nd inst. and was to remain there until the 26th, when he would return to Hongkong. He will be succeeded by Mr. MacSwain, who has been appointed to the post of Consul.

Mr. MacSwain is a partner in the mercantile firm of Messrs. Halliday, Wylie & Co. They are large importers of piecemeal goods, and have comparatively limited interests in the Colony, and outside of Haifeng and the surrounding districts.

Mr. MacSwain is a man of great energy and ability, and is well liked by the Chinese.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 24th November.

INTIMATIONS.

WB R. W. B. E. is now showing a large collection of American, English and Chinese CHRISTMAS CARDS.

LETTS' DIABLO, 1884.

NEW Lot of CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES, CIGAR BOXES, ASH TRAYS, &c.

LADIES' COMPANIONS, CARD CASES, PHOTO ALBUMS, PHOTO FRAMES, IMITATIONS, BLOTHERS and many Novelties.

THE NEW BASEL PROGRAMME INDICATOR.

THE NEW BASEL ALBUMS.

THE NEW OVAL GOLD PHOTO SCREENS.

SQUEEZE PLATING CARDS.

GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

W. BREWER,
Queen's Road.

271

STAKERS.
Banks have been down to-day at 187, 186, and 185 per cent for the end of the month, 193 per cent for the end of the year and 193 per cent for the end of January. Sugars close rather steadier at \$132 for wash.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares (Can. New) 185 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$320 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$75 per share.

North China Insurance—The, 1,400 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The, 1,000 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$200 per share.

On The Insurance Company, Limited—The, 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$110 per share, representing various types of Beauty.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$357 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$74.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$57 per cent premium.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Co.'s Shares—\$51 premium.

Iado-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—20 per cent discount.

China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited—15 per cent premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$92 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$150 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$182 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent premium.

Luson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$86 per share.

Hongkong Tea Company's Shares—\$150 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$82 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—3 per cent premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—1 per cent premium.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.				
26th November No 26 DREDGER, 1883.				
	HIGH WATER.	LOW WATER.		
	Hongkong Mean Tide.	Height	Hongkong Mean Tide.	Height
M.	7 12	6 12	6 12	5 12
Tu.	7 10	6 9	6 10	5 10
We.	7 23	6 22	6 23	5 22
Th.	8 9	7 8	7 9	6 8
F.	8 10	7 9	8 10	7 9
Sa.	8 41	7 30	8 42	7 31
Su.	9 13	8 02	9 14	8 03
M.	9 11	8 01	9 12	8 02
Tu.	9 11	8 01	9 12	8 02
We.	9 11	8 01	9 12	8 02
Th.	9 11	8 01	9 12	8 02
F.	9 11	8 01	9 12	8 02
Sa.	9 11	8 01	9 12	8 02
Su.	9 11	8 01	9 12	8 02

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.000 feet above the sea-level at the Victoria Fort, 1st July, 1883. The height of the tide-gauge at Hongkong is taken at 10 feet above the sea-level. The height of the tide-gauge at Hongkong is taken at 10 feet above the sea-level.

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EXTRACTS.

WEE CURLY POW.
Off with you, wee curly pow, off little hitten to bed;
You'll not leave a heart on my chin, and you'll not
Leave a hair on my head;
If you kiss me and touch me so; there's already it's
half on the crown;
And once it's half on like a haystack, the furinest
head in the town;
Will I kiss you in bed to-night? Of course I will,
when you're asleep;
And you'll know it because you will dream of the
angels that stand and weep;
Or chattering like that won't go to bed when they
ought to go;
And all those angels have heads that are three days
old or so;
You don't believe that angels ever have heads; they fly
With beautiful wings, and their hair is like auburne
up in the clouds;
Oh, you're a learned wee maidie; but yet it may wak
be true;
That I do not know about angels so well, my darling;
as you;
There's off with you now; that's the last, the very
last kiss you shall get;
And mind you, I will not be cheated, you're twenty,
at least, in my debt.

W. C. SARRIN, in North Country FOLK.

EXTINCT MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

It was somewhere about the beginning of this century that it occurred to an ingenious scholar of Oxford, one Mr. James Boreford, Fellow of Merton, to set down for the consolation of his fellow-creatures (the expression of one's woes being itself a sensible relief) some of the minor miseries of life. He adopted for this purpose the form, and machinery of gnomes in dialogue, the speakers being two. Let us, by Mr. Boreford's help, follow a gentleman of the period through the day, and catch, as each escapes him, the groan of the moment. "We begin with the first action of the day, when he gets out of bed and discovers that, through his having tied the strings too tightly, or through some nocturnal slipping of the gear, his night-clothes had a red ferrow in his forehead which will remain visible the whole day. It seems to believe that everybody in those days wore night-clothes, and tied them under the chin; but the evidence is quite conclusive: they were made of cotton, linen, silk, flannel, and were sometimes knitted for greater warmth. After shaving—the groans over this operation are heartrending—naturally follows washing. There are no allusions to the morning bath (a modern would groan over its absence); but we learn that a fearful danger awaited the unwary in the use of the tooth powder, which sometimes contained too much vitriol. Any people still clean their teeth with vitriol? The head had to be plastered over with pomatum (there is a heartfelt groan for those housewives who unknead their own), and afterwards whitened and stiffened with powder. Complaints are made that the powder puff was too often 'damp, wet, and clotted,' which caused the powder to lie in patches. After the use of the puff the head had to be trimmed or smoothed with a blunt knife, which ought not to be (and therefore generally was) so broad as to scrape the nasty mess into the skin. The waistcoat, over the upper part of which the coat was close buttoned, had to be tied behind tightly to show the figure. If the strings gave way, which was not uncommon, the thing stuck out in front like a tent. As for the coat, it was, as represented in the frontispiece—something like the modern dress-coat, but short-waited, with a high collar, and tight short arms. A little white linen or lace showed at the wrists, but there was nothing like the modern cuff. The first duty before putting the coat on, was to get rid of yesterday's powder lying on the neck and shoulders. This done—every man seems to have brushed his own clothes—and the coat pulled slowly but safely on, great caution had to be observed in any sudden or violent movement. These cases are recorded in which, by chance, by merely bumping up his hat on arrival at a party, split his coat from arm to pocket, and so had to go home again in discomfiture. Being putrescent, powdered, and dressed, our friend naturally felt for his snuff-box. It was in his waistcoat-pocket, but the lid had come open and the contents were lying loose. This, however, was a trifling accident, not worthy of a philosopher's grave. A far more serious thing was to find when you got downstairs that the points of your knee-buckles curved the wrong way—namely, outwards, so that they tore the stockings and "raked" the leg. The shoes were brought up blocked with pins as well as without, to the ruin and destruction of one's beautiful white stockings. At breakfaſt much the same kind of accidents occurred which still do hinder and prevent ourselves in the daily triumphal march of temper. Our groaner, however, suffered a peculiar misery in being obliged by the doctor to a course of what we learn, were called "English Teas"; in other words, the unhappy man was compelled to drink an infusion of hain, sage, rosemary, or thyme. After breakfast, it would seem that it was the custom for the master of the house to perform those household duties which are now entrusted to professional persons; thus he had to mend, patch, and cobble (of course the tools were always laid by) any broken bit of furniture; he had also, which seems too monstrous to bottle his own wine, and he explains dolorously how he "curses" the "stooping, cork, baggeling, finger freezing, rim hammering, bottle breaking, stocking sloping, and nose poisoning" which the operation caused him. Sometimes he had also to bottle what were called "made" wines; that is to say, the atrocious beverages which used to be compounded of raisins, currants, ginger, and all kinds of fruits. If, when he had waded through the domestic work, he wanted to write a letter, the quill was sure to be in want of new nibs—there is a picture representing a row of quills inconceivably shabby and disgraceful—and there was no penknife; when one page of the letter was written, there was either no sand in the glass or he emptied the ink over the page in mistake for the sand. When the letter was finally written, it might be consigned to any friendly hand, to save postage; but it must go open, in which case he had the satisfaction of feeling that all one's secrets might be read on the way. If it was posted, it must be sealed—everybody knows the agonies which may be caused by a drop of hot sealing-wax—or wafered, when the unsightly thing was too often smeared over the whole front of the letter. All these little jobs despatched, our friend might tie the strings of his pumps and sail forth to encounter the mud, the gutter, and the possible shower. At dinner-time, whenever that may be, our friend takes his simple meal at a chop-house. It is perhaps the "Cock," which we are accustomed to consider as then at its prime of luxury. The knives and forks we learn, were wiped, after being used, in the "general knife-cloth;" the tableclothes were sent, grimy, and coarse; the castors and supports were broken, bottomless, and ill-supplied; the men who had already dined sat at the tables watching new comers and drinking "another half-pint of wine," or "another quarter of a pint of table-beer." The chop, which came after three-quarters of an hour's waiting, was half raw, half burned. The position were wary, the chop was a nail, as for the cost of this delicious maul, the chop was eightpence; bread and potatoes a penny each; a pint of porter a penny fiddling, and cheese a farthing. After dinner we had to have been customary to go to a coffee-house and read the paper, while our unmercifully talkative host, across the room and the coffee-house over, our friend

went home to pass the evening in profound misery, wrestling with the fire, the candle, the snuffers, the fender, and the bell-ropes. The last was made of some elastic material which yielded when you pulled it, and made semblance of doing its duty and ringing the bell, but the bell was not rung; then you pulled harder, and succeeded in not only ringing the bell but also in dragging down the bell-rope. As for the fire, one still expects trouble with that, and is never disappointed of one's expectation. Then, as now, it went out sulky when you wanted it bright, and blazed up furiously when you wanted it out. One advantage in grubbing our friend could come over us; when each gave out in frosty weather, very often he could, by no means because the ships were frozen up in the river. The tender, one of those high, thin, brass things, which have come into fashion again, was also a source of danger, for people put their feet upon it, causing up its stability, and fell asleep, upon which it gave way and pitched them head first into the grate. As for the snuffers, words cannot tell the misery they produced by being dropped or upset; this generally happened at the card-table when the "black mischief" got into the cards, and so upon the fingers of the players; it is difficult to conceive of anything more truly wretched. But even the snuffers were incapable of creating a tenth part of the misery which was in the power of the candle. For first, those ordinary domestic uses were tallow, not wax, or mould, or paraffin; but plain, uncompromising tallow; only rich people burned wax habitually; they wanted people to burn wax habitually; they wanted the candle to effect the same discovery on behalf of the peasants, who, guided by their memory, mark down with precision the spots which are likely to be the trouble of excavating. Dogs, however, became once more intelligent and amiable, to discipline, came gradually to be preferred, to discipline, easy to train them by feeding them with food impregnated with the smell of the truffles; and a special breed was soon called into existence. These were originally an offshoot from the French poodle, and one of the first huntresses who systematically bred and trained them was a Frenchman who resided in the Grand Duchy of Baden about the middle of the last century. English truffle-hunters, however, preferred a small mongrel terrier; and for many years their occupation was both considerable and profitable. The chalky downs of Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Sussex were the favourite localities; and the latter county, indeed, once possessed an expert who acquired a wide reputation for proficiency in his calling. It is recorded in Cartwright's "History of the Rape of Bramber" that towards the end of the last century a certain William Leach came from the West Indies with some dogs. For first, those ordinary domestic uses were tallow, not wax, or mould, or paraffin; but plain, uncompromising tallow; only rich people burned wax habitually; they wanted people to burn wax habitually; they wanted the candle to effect the same discovery on behalf of the peasants, who, guided by their memory, mark down with precision the spots which are likely to be the trouble of excavating. 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